ed in the dark . Benixen left the room in search of a candle-when he came in he found Paul lying dead on the floor, The ruffians had strangled him by means of a scarf. He had made but a feeble resistance, being paralized with fear-only he had passed his hand between his neck and the scarf, and cried out, "Gentlemen, for Heaven's sake, - spare mel Give me bilt time to make 21 mly peace with God!"---"Go, make it with the Devil!" exclaimed one of the inhuman monsters, as he stopped the breath of his victim.

Immediately after this murder, the Empress and Grand Duke quarrelled about their respective rights, before Death had spread its freez ing coldness over the monarch's corpse! The Empress wished to act the part of Catharine II. over again, and insisted, that since she chemist, to amalgamate hetereogehad been crowned, allegiance was neous particles." due to her alone. At length Pahlen hurried off Alexander to receive the oaths of fidelity from the Grand Dignituries of the empire; and the Empress Mother was persuaded to give up her pretensions in favour of her son. In the interim, the report was circulated that Paul had suddenly died of an acopiexy. Even, (lrut this is "hypocrisy to the very Devil,") even they caused his body to be opened, to ascertain the cause of his death! Paul was exposed fifteem days on a bed of state, and at length, he was entomb'd with his fathers, with the "pomp and glorious cir. cumstance" usual on such occasions. -I have only one fact to add to a! these soul-harrowing details: - not one of the Emperor's assassins has suffered the punishment due to traitors, and the Sejanus, who instigated the murder, lives in ease and affluence!

If any one reflects on these speaking facis, and afterwards can envy "the boast of heraldry and the pomp of power," he little knows how happy is his lot, compared to that of the fortunate wreten, whose situation he sighs after:

"Ohl if he knew the weight of splendid

ethow light the balance of his humbler

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 31.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince George's MICHOLAS SNOWDEN. GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset. THOMAS K. CARROLL. Col. THOMAS DASHIELL. For Calvert.

RICHARD GRAHAME, Dr. JOHN DARE,

Montgomery. THOMAS DAVIS, GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany. WILLIAM HILLEARY, WILLIAM REID.

For Kent. JEREMIAH NICOLS, CAPT. NATHL. COMEGYS.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset. Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters. Assembly Ticket for Kent.

William Knight, James E. Brown, J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

> For the Md. Gazette. To the Federalists of Maryland.

The period designated by the Constitution for the election of the Senate of Maryland, is now rapidly approaching. It is but three months distant, and we should be gratified to see a general disposition manifested on the part of the federalists to prepare for so important an event. The federalists of Prince-George's, Calvert, Mantgomery, Allegany and Somerset, have already evinced that they are not unmindful of the allimportant duties which they are required to perform-they have nominated their candidates, and have given a solemn pledge to their pothat they will faithfully endeavour to gecure their election. Let then the same zeal, and the same devotion to the principles and policy of federalism be manifested in the other counties, and we shall nordes. pair of the Republic. Let early nominations be every where made. Rederalism has nothing to fear from investigation, it seeks no concealment, ite character and its principles are too pure to suffer any violation from the strictes, scrutiny. It inviter examination, and it challenges a comparison with the boastgalactributes of democracy.

reighed the lamp. The remaining The approaching election is one scene of midnight horror was pass. of no ordinary importance; upon the result of it depends the political character of the state for five years, certainly, and perhaps, for ever. Can'the federalists of Maryland then be insensible to this consideration? Can they for a'moment entertain the idea of surrendering into the hands of their adversaries, the government and the destiny of the state; of entrusting them with a power so immense, and which woful experience has taught them, will be so sadly abused? Let them listen no longer to the syren song of conciliation and the right hand of fellowship, it is intended to full in order to destroy-there is nothing congenial between federalism and democracy-they cannot unite-to use the language of Johnson, "you might as well attempt to mix oil and vinegar; or in the language of the

Patriotism, consistency, fidelity and justice, all require, that a firm, united and vigorous opposition should be made on the part of the federalists of Maryland at the ensuing senatorial election. Can they, sensible as they must be of the evils of democracy, can they, devoted as they always have been to the best interests of their country, gan they, when these evils appear again to threaten us, tamely look on and make no efforts to counteract them? Patriotism forbids it. Can the 'e. deralists of Maryland consistently with their professions so often reiterated, cease to oppose the wild, visionary, disorganizing schemes of democracy? Consistency forbids it. Can the f deralists of Maryland renounce their faith, can they consent to surrender those principles which Washington bequeathed them, and meanly skulk, as they are required to do. in the rear of democracy?-Fidelity forbids it. Can any lederaist of Maryland, be so insensible to the claims of justice as to neglect or refuse to co operate with his political brethren throughout the state, in promoting the success of that cause, which his judgment and his conscience approve as the best, and wnich he has so often pledged himself to support? Justice forb ds

it. Let then every federalist prepare to do his duty! let an opposition on be made in every county in the State? It will be neither useless nor unavailing even in those, counties where the democratic majorities are acknowledged to be triumphant. -It will tend to shew that federalists, in every part of the state have a sucred regard for their principles; it will animate their political brethren in other counties; it will add strength to the common cause; it will produce discussion, and discussion will develop the principles of federalism; and the more they are developed the more will they be disseminated. It federalists in democratic counties cannot command success, they may do more, they

may deserve it. The demorratic Editors boast that their party is in motion from the summits of Allegany to the plains of Worcester. Can federalists then remain unmoved? While their adversaries are ever vigilant, active, zealous and enterprizing will they continue inert, supine, and listless? Or will they not rather rise in the majesty of their strength confiding in the goodness of their cause, and going forth fearlessly to the combat, resolve that no exertions shall be omitted, and no zeal shall be wanted, to insure success at the ensuing contest? Yes, such is the course which it behoves federalists to pursue, and whatever may be their duty, let them manifest to the world, will also be their de-

Federalism expects every man to do his duty."

## [Translated from the German.] For the Northand Cazette. SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS.

CHAPTER 16. The mode of living at the castle from this day forward, took an enthrely different shape. The two in the wildest toil of the chace to friendly exalted beings. Folko and stun the horror of his approaching Gabriela, remained almost always within their chambers, and when they appeared abroad, it was in sie lent, distant dignity; whilet Biorn and Sintram observed a low & humble deference. Nevertheless lord Biorn could not bear the idea of their leaving him. Folko once happened to mention it, when something like a tear appeared in the old man's eye, whilst he inclined his head, and observed - Do as you choose - but I think the day after shall number. me amongst the dead.

ther, for the storm and the sea continned to sage with such increased violence that every thought of returning to Normandy was necessa-rily given up. The oldest inhabi-tants did not recollect an autumn boisterous as the present; the Clergy examined all their old rouick books, the scalders ruminated the oldest lays and traditions, but no where did they find recorded the like.

Binrie and Sintram braved the impetuousity of the weather. During the few hours that Folko and Gabriela appeared below, the two Norwegians were always at home, and ready to attend them respectfully, but the remaining part of the day, and sometimes the whole night through, they pursued the bear and wolf in mountain steeps and forests.

In the mean while Folko exerted every pleasing power of his anind, every endearing charm of his grace. ful attention, to make Gabriela forget the wild seat she innabited, and the numb Norwegian winter which had already made its appearance, and threatened to draw, for several months together, an icy wail around them. Sometimes he to:d her blooming tales, then he played a pleasing air upon the lute, whilst Gabriela, and her ladies, performed the graceful dance, then again relinquishing the instrument to one of the attending fair, he would mingle in the dance, and thus he knew in ever varying manner, to show regard and lo e to his lady. At other times he would callehis men together, in the vast hall of the castle there to display their strength and skill in mock-fight, and Gabriela awarded the precious prize to the victor -Not seldom he himself would enter the ranks of the contending, but only to stand on the defensive nor to hain the preseminence over any. The Norw-gians, who looked or, compared him frequently, to their demised. Baldur, who suffered the holts and arrows of the grants to bepointed and hurled at him, conscious of his own impenetrability and divine nature.

After one of these chivalrous exercises, it happened that Rolf scep-. pad up to the noble Baron, called m aside with deep reverential suomission, and whispered to him-They call you the beautiful, mighty Ba'dur; and truly they call you by your right name; but beware! even the mighty Baldor fell. Take heed. bewar.!

Folko looked at him with a to-

nishment. "It is not," continued the old man, "that I know of any secret snare that is laid for you, or that I have even the most distant foreboding of the like, (god preserve But when you stand before me in all your transcendent glory & splendour, the idea of the fugacity of all earthly things throngs in apon my mind, and I can not help again exclaiming; Beware, oh beware, Noble Sit! Even the proudest glory is doomed to perish.'

"These are good and pious thoughts; teplied the friendly Folko, I'll take thein deeply to heart, my good old Father."

From this time our Rolf was frequently, with Folko and Gabriela, and formed a kind of connecting link between the two very opposite establishments of the castle. He could not leave off loving Sintram, but to follow him in the wild chase, throught the raging of storm and rain; was now beyond his strength.

Bright winter had at last made his appearance in all his majesty .---This, of course, made the return of the strangers to their home impossible; and the spell-roused storm was hushed.

In frosty splendour shope the white plain and hill; and frequently Folko conducted his pelt-clad lady. in the light sledge, o'er the frozen lakes and atreams, whilst dazzling skates winged his feet. On the other hand Biorn and Sintram purshed the bear with redoubled vigour. About this time, when christmas

was approaching, and Sintram tried in the wildest toil of the chace to dreams-Folko and Gabriela stood one evening, on one of the massy balconies of the aged building. It was a clear winter eve, the snowtovered landscape reflected the mild They lifts of the setting sun, and from beneath their feet rose up to them the sound of heroick-songs, to the measured accompaniment of the mighty hammer. Soon the were hushed in the armory, and the Baron and his wife heard the Tole

They therefore remained toge- being able to discover those that ier lot the storm and the sea connited to rage with such increased in Who is the most during champion of all that destend from Norman Pathera?"

"Tis Folko of Montfaucon." "Weil answered; but tell me, ist here ought from which the noble Baron turns."

there is. But we in Norway. carry it on easily and with joy. s the winter chate of the nightly bear; down the icy precipice, over the endless snow-clad-plain."

"It is even so. He, that knows not how to buckle to his feet, our snow-shoes nor to move upon them swiftly now to the right, then to the left, may be a mighty knight in all other respects, but from our mountains, our chaces, he would do better to keep aloof, and dwell in lovely lady's chambers.

They heard the joyous laugh of the speakers, who now resumed their work.

Folko stood pensive. There was another glow, besides that reflected from the sky, on his cheek. Gabriefa stood musing for a while; then she embraced her knight, and said, "Doest thou not intend to join the bear-chace to morrow; and to bring to thy lady the prize of thy pur-

· The Baron consented with a smile of pleasure, and the remainder of the evening was spent in dance and

(To be Continued.)

The Congress frigate has arrived at Nortolk in 44 days from Rio-Ja-

Report, relative to Appropriations of Public Lands for the purposes of Education: made to the Senate of Maryland, Jan. 30, 1820.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message, as relates to education and public instruction, btg

leave to report-That they ceneur with his excellency in believing education, and a general diffusion of knowledge, in a government constituted like ours, to be of great importance, and that on proportion as the structure of a government gives weight to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlighted. Your committee consider our government as emphatically a government of opinion. A general diffusion of know-ledge, which is essential to its right administration, cannot be effected, unless the peo-ple are educated. No high degree of civi-lization, of moral power and dignity, a of intellectual excellence; no auperiority in acience, in literature, or in liberal and useful arts, which constitutes the noblest na tional supremacy, can be attained without the aid of seminaries of learning. The establishment of literary institutions, then of all grades, from the common school, up to the university, becomes the first duty of the legislature of a free people Your committee are well aware of the

of the present embarrassed state of our pecuniary concerns, of providing the means of making education general They are fully sensible, that, at this time, large appropriations out of the public treating. sury, for this purpose, all important as it is, cannot be expected. They deem it therelove their duty to recall to your notice a report and certain resolutions, presented to the senate at the last session by a committee of a like nature with the present, which has been referred to your committee, as a part of the unfinished business. The obect of those resolutions was to call the at tention of congress, and the legislatures of theseveral states, to the public lands, as a fund, from which appropriations for the purposes of education may with justice he

claimed, not only by Maryland, but all the original states, and three of the new ones.

One thirty sinch part of all the states and territories, (except Kentucky,) whose waters fall into the Aliesissippi and the Gulph of Mexico, has been appropriated by con giess, wherever the Indian title has been extinguished, and provisions made for further appropriations, according to the same ratio, wherever the Indian title may hereafter be extinguished, for the support of common schools, and other large appro pristions have been made for the support of pristions have been made for the support of seminaries of a higher grade. Your com-mittee are of opinion, that the states, for whose benefit iro such appropriations have been made, are entitled to sak them of con-gress, not as a matter of favour, but of jus-tice. That this may more fully appear, es pecially as the right of those to an equal participation, with the states, formed out of the public lands, in all the benefits derived from them, has been doubted, your com mittee have deemed it proper to take a cur-fory view of the manner in which they have been acquired.

Before the war of the revolution, and in-Before the war of the revolution, and in-deed for some years after it, several of the states possessed, within their nominal lim-its, extensive tracts of waste and unsettled lands. These states were all, at that epoch, lands. These states were all, at that epoch, regal, and not proprietary provinces, and the crown, either directly or through the medium of officers, whose authority had been prescribed or assented to by the crown, was in the habit of granting those lands. The right of disposing of them was claimed and exercised by the grown in some form or other. They might therefore, with strict propriety, be called the property of the crown.

A question gross soon after the deels re-

A question arose soon after the declara-A question arose tion of independence, whether those lands should belong to the United States, or to the individual states, within whose mominal limits they were situated.

limits they were situated.

However that question might be decided, no doubt could be entertained, that the groperty and invisidation of the soil were acquired by the common sword, purse and blood, of all the estates, united in a common effort. Justice, therefore, demanded that, considered in the light of property, the vagant funds should be sold to defray the exquenced incurred in the contest, by which they were obtained, and the future harmony of the states required, that the extent lowing conversation, the without my of the states required, that the extent been a departure from the

Hop to the vacuation resolution of the material of the constitution in this following should be convention; that the very manufactor, "The convention, that the very manufactor, the last the very manufactor, the last the same, or any like claim is the freedom of the materials in the freedom of the manufactor, in the same, or any like claim is the freedom of the manufactor in the same, or any like claim is the freedom of the manufactor in the same, or any like claim is the freedom of the work of the freedom of the convention in the same of the same is took, to be paresiled out it proper in into convenient, free, and independent vernments."

In the very 1777 and 1778, in the same of the very manufactor of the convenient of the convenient, free, and independent of the convenient, free, and independent of the convenient of the conven

In the years 1777 and 1777 in the years 1777 in participation in these tands, in minutes, in guage, and declined acceding to the tellest tederation, on account of the tellest tanders that the tellest tanders the tellest tanders that the tellest tanders the tellest tanders that the tellest tanders the tellest tanders that the tellest tanders the tellest tanders that the tellest tanders the tellest tanders that the tellest tanders the tellest tanders that the tellest tanders tanders the tellest tanders the tellest tanders tanders the tellest tanders the tellest tanders states claiming them exclosivity on the to the United States. They conti-to decline, on the same grounds had im-when to prevent the injurious impor-ting the same grounds are the casioned by the refusal of Maryan tru-the confederation, they authorized the the confederation, they authorized the the confederation, they authorized this legates in congress to subscribeths and protesting, however, at the same line, gain t the inference, (which might the wise have been drawn,) that Maryling is relinquished its claim to a participated the western lands.

the western lands;

Alost of the other states continued, one miles growing with those taken by Mariand, for a participation in those had.

By the treaty of peace in 1128; Grabitan relinquished to the United Sin all claim to government property, and mariand graphs of the same, and gray contains of the same, and gray.

torial rights of the same, and every per thereof."

The justice and sound policy of range the unsettled lands, urged with great range the unsettled lands, urged with great range the states, with the first contract of the first contract of

had united in conquering the number of Britain, strengthened by the surrener, at the part of Great Britain, of her right of property and jurisdiction to the U. Sha collectively, and aided a occover, by these vated and pario ic spirit of difficulti-ness and conciliation, which then single the whole confederation, at length mar the had exclusively claimed those land, as each of them, with the except notice gia, made cessions of their respectively. gra, made exestions of their respectively, within a few years after the peace The states were Massachusetts, Connected New York, Virginia, North-Carolina, to South Carolina, the charters of who with the exception of New York etaget westwardly to the South Sea or Italian. Ocean. This circumstance gave to he chusetts and Connection a joint de with Virginia, to such parts of what then called the North Western Terity. as came within the breadth of their a spective charters. The rest of that in tory lay within the limits of the characteristic New York, indeed had small nite claim to a part of it. Cersions, some from all these states, at length condifrom all these states, at length could the little of the U. States, and placed it

'he state of North Carolina codd

claim to the territory which now consume the state of Tennessee.

Georgia, (whose charter also extens westwardly to the Pacific Ocean) length, in 1802, ceded the territory, vie now constitutes the states of Mississippin Alabama, except a small part on the set side of them, which was acquired unit treaty ceding Louisiana. The confuse that cession were, that the United its should now one million two hundred in should pay one million two hundred to sand dollars to Georgia, and extismin Indian title within the limits, which the

served.

The United States have, in this man acquired an indispotabletitle to all the lic lands east of the Mississippi.

All the territory west of the Mississippi together with the southern extrestly at states of Mississippi and Alabama, has chased of France for fifteen millions of lars. This sum, as well as the souther of for the purchase of the Indian ticks. ed for the purchase of the Indian title public lands, was paid out of the tree the United States.

So far therefore as acquisition of lands has been made by purchase there is no supersection of the lands here at the common expense. has been made by war, it has beny common force—and so far as fall made by cessions from individual states has been cessions from individual states. made by cessions from indirient an has been upon the ground, express lated in most or the acts or deeds elements that the lands should be "consisted use the words of the set passed for the pose by the state which made the cession, "as a common fund, for the benefit of such of the states as barrior shall become, members of the tion or federal alliance of said states ding to their usual respective properties.

tion or federal alliance of said stinding to their usual respective properties of the general charge and experies shall faithfully and hona fide by for that purpose, and for moother purpose whatsoever?

In whatever point of view the public lands are considered, quired by purchase, conquest they are emphatically the common of the Union. They ought to experie the states, in just proportions, he appropriated to the green the others, without infringents particular state or states, to the content the others, without infringents principles, upon which cessions were expressly meds and view spirit of our mational companions the principles of insides and seed the principles of inside and seed the principles are seed to the principles and seed the principles and seed

spirit of our mational compass, the principles of Distice and least the principles of Distice and least the proceeds been received joint the proceeds been received joint they have been appropriated for defence, there is no ground for the defence of syery part of it is a common concern:—So they have been principles and not to state purposes, as the principles and p

By the laws, reletting to the sorrey and sold the public lands, the thirty-sixty part of them. As been districted and appropriated in persecutive fold they support to common sepools; The lights lamb are laid off into townships, six antiles aquen by ties fancing with the cardinal points there, to waships are then divided into their six sections, each ardilla square, and their six sections, each ardilla square, and the public sections. by numbers. Section, No. 16, which to always, a central section, has invariably been appropriated, and provision has been made by law for the like appropriations (in future surveys), for the support of com-seen schools in each township, in Tennessee, in addition to the appro-

fn Tennessee, in addition to the appropriation of a section in each township for common schools 200,000 acres have been assigned for the endowment of colleges and academies. Large appropriations have also been made in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missisippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, and the North Western Territory, for the erection and maintenance of territory for the erection and maintenance of territory of the propriation of territory and the section and maintenance of territory of the erection and maintenance of territory of the end to the territory of the end territory of the end territory of territory of territory of territory of the end terri tory, for the erection and maintenance of seminaries of learning of a ligher grade than common schools. Your committee have not had an opportunity of ascertaining the exact amount of those appropriahave been able to make, it is believed, tha they bear a smaller proportion to those for common schools, than in Tenhessee. Tennessee, in Sexbert's Statistical Andals, is stated to contain 40,000 square miles; which are equal to 25,600,000 acres. One 3th part of this allimber of acres, which is the amount of appropriation for common schools, is 711,117. The appropriation for colleges and academies in that state is as ove stated, 209,000 being something less than two 7ths of the common school appropriation. It is believed, that the appropriaminaries of a higher grade, do not amount to more than two 10ths or one 5th of the appromittee think they will not be far from the

eissippi, which have had appropriations made in their favour for the support of literary institutions; that is to say, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, Michigan, and the Note Western Territory, are esimated, in Beyaget's Statistical Annals, to contain of unsold

11.697.125

1.318,317 acres

lands, Of lands sold, To which add Tennessee,

> And the aggregate number of acres in those states and territories 237,257,125

will be One ofth part of that aggregate number, be-ing the amount of appropriation for com-mon schools, is Add one 5th part of the common school appropriation as the appro-priation for Colleges and Academies,

And the aggregate number of acres appropriate, ed for the purposes of education in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Ter nessee, Mississippi, A-Territory, will be 7,909,903

#2 per acre, which is nals, than the average price of all the public have ands, which heretofore been sold the amount in money will be

\$15,819,806 ybert estimates the

Jands purchased of France by the United States in 1803, at 200,000,000 acres y the laws relating to ands in Louisiana, Missouri and Arkan saw, appropriations of land for the purposes of education have been made after the same ratio, as in the new states and territories on the east of the Mississippi, and it is pre-sumed thesame policy will be adhered to in the public lands on the west of that river. On that supposition the appropriations

00,000,000 acres, will d for Colleges and Academies one pert of the appropriaion for chools

commonschools, that is, one 36th part of

id the aggregate numer of acres will be \$2 per acre, the aant in money will ....

the aggregate num-ber of acres appropri-ated for the support of iterary institutions on he east side of the Mississippl, d the aggregate num-ber of acres, which if he systam herefolore ollowed, should be, as it bught to be adas it ought to be ad-bred to, will ultimate-y be appropriated to

iterary purposes on he west of the Missis-ippi d the total of literary epropriation in the

ici will be